

IN THE TITLE

Please cancel the title and substitute:

--RETARDING OXIDANTS FOR PREPARING CONDUCTIVE POLYMERS—

## IN THE SPECIFICATION

Page 1, before the first line of text, please insert:

--This is a 371 of PCT/EP2004/002951 filed 20 March 2004 (international filing date).--

Page 1, after the first paragraph of text but before the second, please insert:

--Background of the invention--

Page 3, after the 3<sup>rd</sup> line of text, but before the 4<sup>th</sup>, please insert:

--Summary of the invention—

Page 3, after the 9<sup>th</sup> line of text but before the 10<sup>th</sup>, please insert:

--Detailed description--

Page 22, before the last line of text, please insert:

--Brief description of the drawings

Figure 1: illustrates the reaction scheme for the oxidative polymerization of EDT by means of iron(III) p-toluenesulphonate to form conductive poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene).

Figure 2: represents a comparison of experimental data of the concentration curves for EDT (■ square), Fe(III) (◆ lozenge) and Fe(II) (▲ triangle) at 30°C with the simulation based on the model (continuous lines).

- Figure 3: is an Arrhenius plot of the rate constant  $k_0$  (symbols ♦: experimental data, line: simulation).
- Figure 4: is an experimentally determined monomer concentration curve (symbols ♦) for the polymerization of EDT in mixtures according to the invention at 20°C compared with simulations (continuous line) using the constants developed from the model for the untreated oxidant.
- Figure 5: illustrates experimental concentration curves for EDT, Fe(III) and Fe(II) (symbols) at 20°C and associated simulations (lines).
- Figure 6: is an Arrhenius plot for monomer oxidation (symbols: experimental values, line: simulation).--